THE CATTLE BUSINESS.

The Senate Committee Examines One or Two Witnesses and Adjourns to Washington.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 23 .- The Senate investigating committee were late in coming to order this morning, it being nearly 12 o'clock before the chairman's gavel fell. Senator Plumb was not present, and Senator Cullom was too ill to be present and had gone home. William Peters, of Allegheny City, Pa., was the first witness. He has been a butcher in Pittsburg for the past lhirty years. He was asked what effect the dressed-beef trade had on that market, and said it had depressed the butchers' interests. He had refused to handle it at first, but the butchers were told by the Armours that if they did not handle it they would establish shops in that vicinity, which they did. The dressed beef people also sold lard for 81 cents, which could not be made and sold for 124 cents. Witness said the cattle trade had fallen off a great deal in Allegheny. After obtaining control the dressed-beef companies had closed their shops, and the butchers were now selling their goods.

Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, N. M., was the next witness. He said: "The continued depression in prices we receive for our steers has been a great surprise to us. When I was in New York and Hartford I inquired at the no els and of the butchers whether they were paying as much for their cattle as three years ago, and they said more. I informed them that we were not getting within 50 per cent. of what we got three years ago.

Senator Manderson-What did you get for cattle five years ago? Witness-About thirty seven dollars.

Senator Manderson-What do you get now? Witness-About eleven dollars. Senator Vest-Cattle losses in Montana several years ago were unprecedented, were they not? Witness-Yes. I have been so informed.

Senator Vest-And yet your business was not

benefited in the least.

Witness-Yes; we expected an increased trade, but there was no advance. At the conclusion of Mr. Reynolds's testimony Senator Manderson said that he thought as only a minority of the committee was present it would not be advisable to continue the examination, and as the investigation could be taken up more advantageously when Congress met in Washington, he would move that an adjournment be taken until Dec. 5, and that the committee reconvene at the Capitol. Senator Vest said that he understood that such was the wish of the majority of the committee, and the ad-

journment was consequently taken. After adjournment Senator Vest said to an Associated Press reporter: "Congress convenes one week from Monday, and some of the Senators have private affairs that need attention, so we will take a recess for a week and resume work in Washington. We shall hold sessions from day to day until Congress adjourns, and if we are not finished by that time we will hold sessions during the recess. We intended to go to Chicago and Kansas City, but the time is too short. The adjournment to Washington will increase the cost enormously.

Telephone Taxes in New York.

New York, Nov. 23.—The Supreme Court, general term, has banded down an important decision, in which it finds that the Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, is liable here for State taxes. The decision is likely to determine the law in the cases of foreign corporations doing business in this State through corporations here. The State claimed the right to collect a tax of one-half of I per cent. on the gross earnings, and the suit was for these taxes during the years 1882 to 1886. The defense was that the company's capital was not employed here, and that it did business only through local corporations. It was shown that the rentals received through these local companies increased from \$164,356, in 1882 to \$296,239 in 1886. In 1882 the company paid a dividend of 10 per cent., and in 1886 of 16 per cent. The court holds that the company was not liable under the statutes until 1885. As to the assertion that the company did business here but only manufactured telephone instruments in Boston, the court says:

The right to tax property and business within the limits of this State is not to be impaired or reduced in its authority because of artificial and refined distinctions, having no foundation for their support. Not only the telephones themselves remain at all times the property of the defendant, but these contracts, through which the rentals are reserved and contracts with private lines made directly with itself, and the business carried on between the exchange systems and the Western Union Telegraph Company, are protected and secured in all the advantages issuing therefrom to the defendant by the laws, and for that pro-tection and security it should bear its share of the

"Trying Oa" a Coffin.

WILMINGTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—There is a lady in this part of the country who enjoys "trying on" new coffins. That eccentric individual is the pretty millionaire widow of the late eccentric Dr. Hiller. Her deceased busband was content to have his coffin placed in the house where he could see it and guard it from injury. She can't get along without lying in her costly casket every week or so. This is the manner which she ascertains the "fit" of the coffin: Rising very early, she takes a bath, and, robing herself in the finest of lace underclothing, she puts on an expensive white satin dress, which she had made for her burial robe. Her hair is mbed away from her forehead, and fairly sparkles with diamonds. Throwing a mantle over her finery she rides away to the workshop. A large mirror is suspended from the ceiling directly over the coffin. Under the mirror and above the pulleys is a snow-white silk hammock all is ready she gives the signal, and the hammock and its contents are let down into the carved mahogany coffin. Here Mrs. Hiller lies for several minutes, looking up into the mirror overhead and giving orders as to details of laying out. When everything is arranged to suit her she says: "I wish I could die now; then I should know that everything would be all right. This waiting is tedious." Having teen fitted to her coffin she is raised out again, gets out of the hammock, goes home and changes her clothes.

National Council of Women.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- A meeting of the general officers of the National Council of Women, held here to-day, adopted an address to organizations of women in the United States, which will be issued soon. The address will state that the chief outcome of the International Council convened by the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Washington, last spring, was an attempt to unify the spirit and method of the world's womanhood. The national formed is organized interest of no special movement; therefore, no society becoming auxiliary thereto will render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity. The address urges the associations and isolated clubs formed throughout the country to "aggregate themselves into national bodies that they may become auxiliary to the council." At to-day's session applications from a number of associations were considered. Among those admitted were: The National Woman's Suffrage Associa tion, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Temperance Hospital and Medical Association, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, American Red Cross Society and Woman's National Indian Association.

A Big Swindle in Nebraska. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23 .- From present appearance the failure of the Valparaiso bank is one of the most gigantic swindles and defalcations ever known in Saunder's county. It develops that Scoville, one of the owners, has altered many of the notes payable to the bank, making the amounts much more than they originally were, and that he then deposited these notes with other banks as collateral for money with which to speculate. Notes which were raid and which should have been canceled have been used in the same manner. Scoville and Crafts, after confidencing the business men of this city and their friends out of as much money as possible, suddenly decamped, and it is thought they are now in Canada. No statement of the assets can be made as yet, but they are undoubtedly small. Scoville deserts his wife, an aged mother and two invalid sisters, leaving them in destitute circumstances.

Litigation Growing Out of a Wheat Deal. CHICAGO, Nov. 23 .- The suit of the creditors of C. J. Kershaw, growing out of the wheat deal in June, 1887, came up before Judge Gresham yesterday. The court ordered that Alexander L. Dewar, David W. Irwin, Augustus W. Green and Robert W. Orr answer each question certified by the master; that Augustus W. Green produce the letter of advice relating to a deposit having been made by J. W. Hoyt in the Fidelity National Bank, at Cincinnati, to the credit of Irwin, Green & Co. Permission is ordered that A. L. Dewar produce all the books and documents of the American Exchange National Bank called for. The order is a sweeping

International Fair Association. CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The next meeting of the International Fair Association will be held in

President, ex-Gov. Robert W. Furnas. Brownville, Neb.: vice-presidents, F. J. Wade, St. Louis; S. Dysart, Franklin, Ill.; H. Wade. Toronte; A. A. Stevenson, Montreal; E. J. Becker, Milwaukee; Robert Mitchell, Indiana; H. Rowen, New York, and J. B. Dinsmore, Nebraska; secretary and treasurer, H. Hill, Toronto.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; stationary tem-

perature; southerly winds. For Ohio-Fair; southerly winds; slightly warmer, except in southeastern portions; stationary temperature.

For Lower Michigan-Fair; slightly warmer in southeast portion; stationary temperature in northwest portion; southerly winds. For Upper Michigan-Fair; followed by local snows; slightly colder; variable winds. For Wisconsin-Fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature, except in extreme northern portion, slightly colder.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pres
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.36	48	84 32 61	Neast Neast East.	Clear.	

tion of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 23, 1888:

General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23-7 P. M. | Bar- | Thermometer. | Pre- |-

Station.		Bar-	Thermometer.		Pre-	Weath'r		
	Station.	ter.		Exp. Min. Maz		tat'n		
1	New York eity	30.64	32	20	34		Clear.	
1	Buffalo, N. Y	30.56	30	14				
	Philadelphia, Pa		30	18			and the second second	
H	Pittsburg. Pa	30.44	34	24				
	Washington, D.C.	30.58	32	24	36		Fair.	
	Charleston, S. C	30.22	42	40	44	06	Cloudy	
	Atlanta, Ga	30.38	40	34	44		Clear.	
	Jacksonville, Fla.	30.22	42	42	48		Rain.	
	Pensacola, Fla	30.26	46	44			Clear.	
	Montgomery, Ala	Specification of the contract	46	40			Clear.	
	Vicksburg, Miss.	30.30		42			Clear.	
	New Orleans, La.	30.24		50	62		Clear.	
	New Orleans, La.	30.38	48	32				
	Little Rock, Ark.	30.36	56	48	60		Clear.	
	Galveston, Tex		48	36			Fair.	
	San Antonio, Tex				30		Clear.	
	Memphis, Tenn	30.36		36				
	Nashville, Tenn	30.34		34				
	Louisville, Ky	30.38		34	98	•••••	Clear.	
	Indianapolis, Ind.	30.40		28	48		Clear.	
	Cincinnati, O	30.38		28			Clear.	
	Cleveland, O		34	24				
	Toledo. 0	30.40			42		Clear.	
	Marquette, Mich.	30.22	38				Cloudy	
	S. Ste. Marie, Mich		34					
	Chicago, Ill	30.34	40	30	46		Clear.	
	Cairo, Ill	30.38	46	34	54		Clear.	
	Springfield, Ill	30.38		26	50		Clear.	
	Milwaukee, Wis	30.32	38	28	46		Clear.	
	Duluth, Minn		38	28	44		Clear.	
	St. Paul, Minn	30.26	34		42		Clear.	
	Morehead, Minn	30.28	32	14	38		Clear.	
	St. Vincent, Minn						Snow.	
	Davenport, Ia	30.36	38	24			Clear.	
	Dubuque, Ia	30.34	34	24	46		Clear.	
	Des Moines, Ia	30.32					Clear.	
	St. Louis, Mo	30.40		32	50		Clear.	
	Kansas City, Mo.	30.38	42	28	48		Clear.	
	Fort Sill, Ind. T	30.32		24			Clear.	
	Dodge City, Kan.		38	26			Clear.	
	Omaha, Neb	30.32	40		49		Clear.	
	North Platte, Neb						Clear.	
	Valentine, Neb		46				Clear.	
	Yankton, D. T	30.24					Clear.	
	Ft. Sully, D. T	30.22	38		5.0		Clear.	
	Bismarck, D. T	30.24					Clear.	
	Ft. Buford, D. T						Clear.	
	P. Arthur's L'd'g.						Fair.	
	Qu'Apelle, N. W. T			18			Clear.	
	Ft. As nab ne. M. T	20.10	38	22	40		Clear.	
	Helena, M. T	30.00	90	10	20			
							Clear.	
	Boise City, I. T.	29.06					Clear.	
	Chevenne, W. T.,	30.28	34				Clear.	
	Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.	30.10	36				Clear.	
	Denver, Col	30.22	44	20			Clear.	
	Pueblo, Col	30.04	4.2	18			Clear.	
	Santa Fe, N. M	30.12	42	28	52		Clear.	
	Salt Lake City	29.96	46				Cloudy	
	Ft. Washakie, Wy	30 21	24				Clear.	

THE TALKING DOLL. The Unique and Ingenious Toy Given to the World by Inventor Edison,

A talking doll is Thomas A. Edison's latest invention. In his laboratory at Orange, N. J., there are numbers of dolls that speak quite naturally. "Dollphones" is what he calls them. They are not like the old-fashioned kind that say "Mamma" when pressed in the diaphragm, but they repeat long sentences and talk with ease. Mr. Edison has been working at the invention two years, and only lately completed it. It is so constructed that phonographic cylinders are interchangeable, and new sets of sentences may frequently be introduced into the toy's talking machine. This is a little phonograph, with a clock work accompaniment, which is placed in the doll's back.

Mr. Edson showed a number of the "dollphones" to a reporter to-day. Some of them were dressed and ready to entertain company; while others, while they could speak, did so, strange to say, without the use of their heads. Mr. Edison picked up one of the dolls, whose golden, curly hair and pink cheeks were lovely in their perfection and whose light blue eyes stared in mild surprise at the reporter, and winding her up by inserting a clock-key in the small of her back handed her to the reporter. He then pressed a spring, and the doll, still looking at the reporter, said in a plaintive tone: "I love you, mamma; I love you dearly,

mamma; but I am tired and sleepy now. Please put me in my little bed." The doll continued to stare with the widest of wide-open eyes at the reporter while asserting the fact that she was sleepy, but the distinctness with which she said it and the guileless expression of her pretty face convinced him that she was telling the truth, so he laid her gently down on the table near by. Then Mr. Edison wound up a brunette doil, with jet black curls and sparkling brown eves.

This doll started off at a brisk rate with the

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are, Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky.

Another doll-baby sang in a sweet, childish treble, "Rock-a-by Baby on the Tree Top" all the way through with good expression and without a false note. She sang it quite loudly, too, so that any one could have heard her across a moderate-sized room. Still another sang a pretty little German song.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

How a Diamond Broker in Paris Swindled an American Importer.

Jaweler's Weekly. A Boston diamond importer says: "There was a trick played in Paris some time ago which is a fair illustration of the sharp practices to which disreputable dealers will at times resort. A diamond broker brought to an American importer. who was purchasing stones in the French capital, a package of diamonds, which he took from a large, red pocket-book in his breast-pocket. He left the stones for examination and came back in the course of five or six hours. The quality of the goods was entirely satisfactory to the purchaser and the terms of sale were discussed. The broker wanted a higher price than the dealer was willing to give, and they haggied on it for some time, until the difference between

them amounted to only a franc a carat. "The broker, however, stubbornly refused to go below the figure he had mentioned, and the merchant was equally determined not to go above his own price, so the former put his diamonds back into his red pocket-book and started for the door, having reached which he stopped, saying that he would yield the point of difference even though he lost money by it, as this would give him an opportunity of securing the future trade of the dealer to whom he was talking. Out came the pocket book again, and from it was taken the packages of diamonds, which were promptly transferred and paid for. When the merchant came to open his packet after he reached home, he found that a comparatively worthless lot of stones had been substituted for those he had examined prior to making the purchase. The broker had accomplished this deception by carrying two red pocket-books, one in each of his breast pockets, and both of them containing packages of diamonds of exactly the

"In taking back his good diamonds from the dealer he had put them into the pocket-book which he carried on the right side. When he apparently reconsidered his determination not to sell he took out the pocketbook from his lefthand pocket and conveyed from it to the mergiven the complainant to put in evidence the chant a packet corresponding in weight with the printed copy of the letter dated May 27, 1887, of one the latter had been bargaining for. Pretty J. W. Hoyt to Irwin, Green & Co. it is further sharp practice that."

same weight.

Ir is a pleasure to recommend a good articleone which we know will give satisfaction and good service. The "Garland Stoves and Ranges" are undoubtedly the best that can be produced, while their truly artistic features win favorable comment wherever they are seen. We are sorry to say that they are closely imitated. Our read-Milwaukee. The following officers were elected: | ers should bear this in mind.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT.

A Southerner Discusses It, and Predicts that Harrison's Administration Will Be Clean.

Editor Charleston News and Courier: Judging from the recent issues of your paper, there is some unrest in the State over the defeat of Mr. Cleveland, and many speculations as to the cause of it. The writer spent eight weeks, in 1884, in New York State, speaking for Mr. Cleveland, and understands well the sentiment there. To bim it was clear from the beginning that Mr. Cleveland's defeat was inevitable.

There are two prime causes for it. First, Mr. Cleveland is not in full sympathy with the Democratic party, and nowhere is it so well understood as in New York. Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York and President of the United States by Republican voters, and although 70,000 Republicans were on the rolls in New York State, in 1884, pledged to vote for him against Mr. Blaine, his majority was very slender. New York State is always Democratic when the candidate is in full sympathy with the party, and that is why Mr. Hill was elected and Mr. Cleveland defeated in the late election. Mr. Seymour, in the stormy days of 1868, on the heels of the war, carried the State over General Grant, who led the Northern armies to victory Mr. Tilden carried it over General Hayes 1876. Both were in full sympathy with the party, hence their victory.

Second, the vast business interests of the North expressed alarm at Mr. Cleveland's position on the tariff, lest it might lead to free trade, which some of his speakers advocated to his detriment. True, it was conceded on all sides that the Republican ticket was unexceptionable; hence there was no excuse for those who revolted against Mr. Blaine, if they did not support it. Mr. Cleveland, however, did one thing for which his countrymen, one and all, should ever hold him in tender recollection. He brushed saide all the old issues of the two great parties, and created a new one, on which the tattle was joined and fought to a conclusion. The all-absorbing issue was how to reduce the tariff so as to get rid of the surplus in the treasury, and raise an amount simply to meet the needs of the government. The Democrats went before the people on the Mills and the Republicans on the Senate The argument was exhausted on both sides and the Republicans won. Mr. Cleveland, by brushing aside the old issues between the two parties and creating a new and live one, has cleared the way for President-elect Harrison to reweld the sections into a solid union of States, fraternally, and project them upon a career of wonderful prosperity. I feel people, uneducated as they are, politically are people governmentally. The black people, faithful to us in peace and in war, should have our commiseration and encouragement, for they need it. No power can bring back upon us the barbarian days that we passed through from 1868 to 1876. Civilization and Christianity

shudder at the idea. I feel and believe President-elect Harrison would scorn it. He is a gentleman by birth and education. He is a man of mettle, in whose veins flows the heroic blood of grand old Virginia, the home and burial ground of the founders of the Republic. He has been tested upon the battle-field and in the council of the Nation, and it is conceded that he has a clean record. He has made no mistake since his nomination. His keen analysis and close reasoning of the issue involved shows that he is a scholar and knew what he was about

Vice-president Morton is clean and broad, and the possessor of a vast fortune, which he made. No man is better equipped and qualified to master and solve any and all economic and financial questions of the Nation that may arise. Let all of our people be of good cheer and move on firmly and steadily in the development of our vast resources, and all will be well. The honor and busines interest of the Nation are in ELLISON S. KEITT.

ENORGE PLANTATION, Nov. 16. COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Why the New Law Was Passed and How It Will Operate.

By the act of Feb. 3, 1887, the day for the meeting of the presidential electors in the several States is changed from the first Wednesday of December to the second Monday of January following their election. The reason for this change was to give the States ample time for determining any disputes that might arise concerning the legality of the choice of its electors, so that when the electors meet there may be no doubt of their right to cast the vote of the State for candidates for President and

Under the old law the electors in each State were required to appoint a person to take charge of the certificate setting forth their action and deliver it to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday of January. In the act of 1887, requiring the electors to meet on the second Monday in January, Congress failed to change the date of delivery to the President of the Senate, thus leaving the electors in the anomalous position of being required to deliver the certificate of their final action before that action was taken. This inconsistency was discovered, however, and remedied by a supplementary act passed in the closing hours of the recent session, which provides that the certificates and list of voters cast on the second Monday of January shall be forwarded to the President of the Senate as soon as possible thereafter, and empowering the latter official, in case the certificate from any State fails to turn up by the fourth Monday of January, to send a special messenger to the district judge, in whose custody one certificate is required to be left, for his copy.

This is to insure certificates from every State by the time the two Houses of Congress meet to count and decisre the vote, which is fixed by the fourth section of the law of 1887 at 1 P. M. on the second Wednesday of February. The last three sections of the law prescribe the rules of procedure during the count in the presence of the two houses and are aimed to compel a conclusion of the count before the day fixed by law for the inauguration of the President.

Fortunately, in the first count of the electoral vote under the new law no serious dispute or complication is likely to arise, as General Harrison's majority of the electoral vote is so pronounced as to leave no ground or excuse for contest. The machinery of the new law will therefore be put in operation under favorable conditions and without friction. While it is not all that could be desired in the matter of providing against any possible future complication, like that arising in 1876, the law of 1887 is certainly an improvement on former laws and rules governing the electoral count and will, in all probability, be found adequate to any necessities that may arise under it.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S VOTE.

The Only Time in His Life that He Cast His

"I was present," says ex-President Hayes, when Gen. Sheridan cast the first vote and the last of his life. McClellan was the candidate on the one side and Lincoln on the other. Sheridan had never voted, as he was an army officer. but he understood that under the laws of Ohio an Ohio soldier could vote, and that there was to be somewhere in camp among the Ohio soldiers a polling-place. He soon learned it was at my headquarters, so he came over the day before and talked about it. 'I never cast a vote before in my life,' said Gen. Sheridan, 'and I don't understand how to do it.' Next day Sheridan came over with Gen. Forsyth, of Toledo, and Gen. Crook, who also wanted to vote. I passed the word around that Sheridan and Crook would vote about 9 o'clock, and 5,000 soldiers and two brass bands were on band. The polling place was a wagon, and three non-commissioned officers were judges and two young fellows clerks. I said I'd vote first, so as to show Crook and Sheridan how it was done. I was an old voter; they were greenhorns. I stepped up and said to the judges: My name is Rutherford B. Hayes; I vote in Hamilton county, Ohio, in the Fifteenth ward, Cincinnatt.' All this was put down. Then Sheridan stepped up. He was a little embarrassed, for all the men were looking at him. It was a new part for him to play. He looked at the judge; the judge stared at him. 'Your name, sir,' said the judge, with infinite dignity. Sheridan spoke up: 'Philip H. Sheridan.' 'In what State do you vote?' asked the judge impressively. "In Ohio,' Sheridan replied. 'In what county?' 'Perry county.' Then came the difficult question, 'In what ward or township, sirl' asked the judge, with solemnity 'My father lives in Reading township, Sheridan replied in an embarrassed way, for it was all new to him. Then General Crook stepped forward, pulling his mustache nervously, as was his habit. He gave his name and said he lived in Dayton, Montgomery county. 'What ward, sir?' thundered the judge. '1 don't know,' General Crook said. 'I always stopped at the Phillips House, though.' 'Ob. call it the First ward,' I said, and down it went that way. In speaking with Sheridan afterward, he said, with feeling, 'This is my first rote: I don't ever expect to vote again, but I did

want to vote for old Abe." How It Feels to Be Made Suddenly Rich.

Boston Advertiser. A Boston man who had had a pretty hard tue with fortune for several years, and could with difficulty keep afloat on the sea of respectability, had a tidy little fortune left him by a relative. A friend meeting him soon after asked him what was his first sensation after getting his hands

on the money. "My first sensation was to give a lift in the way of something needful to several fellows who I knew to be in as tight quarters as I ever was myself. I obeyed the impulse and I've been always glad I did, for the longer I'm in possession of money the fewer such impulses I have."

A COMPLIMENT TO CLEVELAND. The Vanderbilts Will Go to Washington to Tell the President Good-Bye.

Charleston News and Courier.

In order to a correct understanding of the purpose of the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association in deciding to visit the city of Washington, at the time of the President's inauguration ceremonies, which was virtually agreed upon last January, President Kaufman said yesterday: "The association will, God willing, visit the city of Washington in March next. That is settled. The enthusiasm of the members on this subject is intense, more so than it has ever been in any previous contemplated demonstration. As the canvass is continued to ascertain

the drift of feeling, the more does the spirit of earnestness manifest itself. One thing may be set down as certain, that of all the mighty hosts gathered at the capital, there to bid an affetionate farewell to our beloved Cleveland and to give an auspicious welcome to the Presidentelect, there will be nothing that will attract more attention than the Vanderbilts. When our handsome banner is unfolded to the breeze with its name 'Vanderbilt Benevolent Association, of Charleston, S. C., 1886, there will be a huzza that will make the welkin ring. "I have had some experience in these matters. In 1881 the German Artillery of this city sent a detachment to Washington under the command of Capt. F. W. Wagener to take part in the inauguration parade of President Garfield. I was

one of that company. The detachment consisted of fifteen or twenty men. Small as our numbers were, there was the most marked attention shown us. On passing the company on their way to the Capitol and on their return, Presidents Hayes and Garfield, who occupied the same carriage, both saluted by lifting their hats, a special compliment, and while passing them in review in front of the White House the same courtesy, even more emphasized, was repeated. Along the entire line of march the crowds saw South Carolina on the fiag, they went wild with delight and cheer after cheer was given for the old Palmetto State. "There will be a novelty in the appearance of

such an association as ours at Washington at that time. A South Carolina organization bearing the name of New York's distinguished and believe he will be equal to the occasion. son, Vanderbilt, will create astonishment, and Let our people be of good cheer. The black it may not be too much to say pleasure. Ours son, Vanderbilt, will create astonishment, and is a non-political body, and where we do honor nothing, and the carpet-baggers are still less, | to men in political life it is to the office rather for they have been discarded even by the black | than the man who holds it. In President Cleveland's case, of course, to one who has proven a good friend of the association, the demonstration will carry with it a dual signifi-

As to the number likely to go Mr. Kaufman said: "In all probability we will have 100 men in line, and many of Charleston's loveliest daughters will join the party. Everything will be managed with the greatest order and decorum. I propose myself, as was done on the day of the great Calbonn parade in April, 1887, with the most happy results, to fall into the ranks as a private and to turn the association over to a select set of marshals, young men, who will be invested with full control during the trip.

"The leading Northern journals have commented on the trip, so that our presence will not be altogether unexpected. It only remains for the members to solidify more and more in a determination to carry out the idea to a most successful termination and reflect thereby honor upon this city and State, of which they are so justly proud. Of this I have not the remotest doubt.

THE ALASKA SENSATION UNTRUE. A Returned Traveler Denounces the Stories of Ill Treatment of Indian Women.

Cleveland Leader.

Hon. O. J. Hodge, of this city, has recently returned from a trip to Alaska, where he spent some time in studying the condition of the natives. In conversation with a reporter, yesterday, on the subject, the recently published statements concerning the alleged ill treatment of the Alaskan women and children were referred to. Mr. Hadge places no reliance on these stories. "Of the Alaskan tribes," he said, "there are the Chilcats in the region of the Chilcat and Chilkoot rivers, numbering about 1,000; the Hoonah tribe around Cross sound, eighty miles north of Sitka, 900 strong; the Sitkas, at Sitka, numbering 700; at Wrangel, one hundred miles north of Cape around the mouth of

Stikine river, about 300 Stikines; on Admiralty Island, the Auke and Hoochinoo tribes, each numbering from 600 to 700; on a small island to the south of Admiralty island, a tribe of about 600, called the Kakes; a small tribe on the main land just south of Juneau, called the Taku; and 200 miles south of Wrangel, a small tribe called the Tongass. These embrace all of the ten tribes belonging to the great Thlinker Na-tion, except the Hanegab, who live on the north end of the Prince of Wales island. We visited the camps of many of these tribes, and saw peo-ple belonging to all of them except, perhaps, the tribe last named. They are generally peace-able, except when they think their rights are interfered with. No one could easily carry away one of their number, especially a woman or child. Were such a thing done the offenders would be sought out and punished most severely. The natives know every mountain, island and inlet, and were one of their number foully dealt with the whole tribe would be up in arms. In Alaska there are possibly 5,000 whites and certainly more than 30,000 natives. The story told by Mrs. Voorhis about a little native girl being carried off by a lot of soldiers, kept in a stockade for two days, ruined, and finally re turned nearly dead, is absurd. Mrs. Voorbis has been imposed upon. There is not a soldier in all Alaska, and there has not been one there on duty for years. The United States authority is not maintained at all except in a limited degree. At Sitka there is a small war vessel, the Pinta, stationed out in the bay a few hundred feet from the landing. Nowhere eise is there any semblance of government authority, except perhaps in a few policemen appointed by the Governor. Each native tribe manages its own

"There is the Treadwell mine on Douglass island, one back of and near Juneau, and one south of Sitks. The work in these mines is done by natives. Some Chinamen were taken up there, but the natives drove them out. Therefore, I do not believe the story told by Mrs. Voorhis about miners stealing native girls and ill-treating them. Even the hunting and trapping is done by the natives. Concerning the morals of the native women of Alaska, from what I heard while in that country, I think the least said upon that subject the better. The story that a whole tribe of natives perished not long ago because of rum is a very old chestnut. A number of years ago a lot of liquor was bartered to the natives on King's island, which is located just south of Behring's Straits, and that winter about half of the tribe died. The fact has been in print for years. It is now an offense against United States law to sell or give liquor to the natives. There was no such drunken frolic and debauch at Juneau on the Fourth of July last as is related in Mrs. Voorhis's interview. This story is on a par with the statement that 'soldiers are kept there at the expense of the government to prevent their (the natives) rising,' when there has not been a soldier stationed there in five years. The object of setting affoat such stories, I suppose, is to create a sensation. I hope the missionaries up there will get some benefits out of it. These missionaries are doing a good work educating the natives and teaching them useful things."

His Coffin and Tomb Always Ready.

San Francisco Special.
There now lives in this city, patiently waiting for death, which is near at hand, an old man named A. Grinberg, who has seen ninety-two years. He is ready for the grave, as he has his coffin all prepared and his tombstone lettered, with only the date of death left blank. Grinberg is a Jew, who was born in Russian Poland in August, 1796. He was sixteen when Napoleon marched through his native place to Moscow, and he witnessed the retreat of the French army. He married, but in 1828 was forced to leave Poland by government cruelty and take refuge in Paris. There he lost his family, and, twelve years ago, came here with the remnant of his fortune. He has lived quietly here ever since. Lately he has failed very much, and he can't live many more weeks. Several years ago he bought a coffin and a complete funeral outfit. The coffin and funeral garments he keeps in a wardrobe in his room, and exhibits them with much pride. The tomb is also paid for, and stands in an undertaker's yard. Grinberg is still in good possession of his faculties, but is so decrepit he can scarcely walk.

Held the Bible for Washington.

New York Tribune. An extremely interesting incident in connection with the preparations for the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration as President of the United States, is the election of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, president of the College of the City of New York, as a member of the committee which will have the celebration in charge. General Webb, besides being a galiant soldier who fought bravely at Gettysburg and on many another battle-field of the rebellion, is the son of Gen. James Watson Webb, whose father was grand marshal of the day on the historical occasion that is to be celebrated in April.

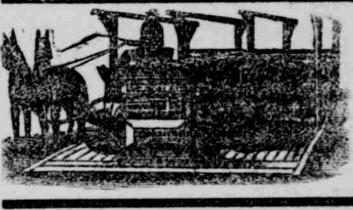
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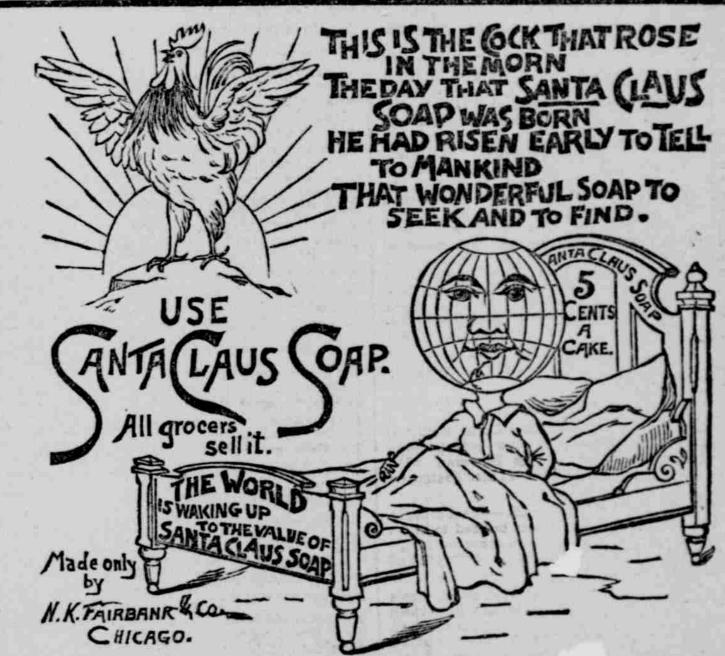
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Courier and Enquirer, will prove of interest at "At the first inauguration of Washington, as President of the United States, my father was grand marshal of the day, and Gen. Morgan

Lewis and Col. Richard Platt were his assistant marshals. The semi-centennial anniversary of that event was celebrated in New York in 1839, and John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, was the orator of the day. On that occasion I republished in "The Courier and Enquirer" the full proceedings of the inaugura-tion of President Washington, and Colonel Platt informed me in 1819 that my father, in his official capacity as grand marshal, held the Bible while Washington took the oath of office. I am aware that this honor has been attributed to another, but in view of the fact that my father was the grand marshal of the day, and of the high character of Colonel Platt, his assistant marshal, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of the statement."

He Wanted to Play Sunday Base-Ball. Albany Journal.

It was Sunday afternoon: the place, the home of a dignified professor. Young five-year-old is growing tired of the enforced quiet of the Sabbath afternoon and begins to toss his hall about the room. "Say, mamma, why can't I go out and play ball?" "It is Sunday, my child." "Well, spose it is. I'll play Sunday base-ball. I'll have Moses for pitcher, Aaron for catcher and Joshua for first base. Then I'll have Shadrock, Meshack and Abed-nego to fill up the field." His mother let him play ball.

Good Things to Avoid. Minneapolis Journal. Jack, the Ripper,) Yellow Jack, should be avoided.

Jack-pots,

"Perenson" for December gives two of those fine ateel engravings which are its specialty. The stories are capital, and the fashion department cannot be equaled. "Peterson" fully main-The following extract from the notes of Gen. ment cannot be equaled. "Peterson" fully main-James Watson Webb, who was editor of The tains its position as the model family magazine.

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